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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 7, 1963, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1963

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I Chronicles 29: 5: Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?

O Thou gracious Benefactor, who alone can supply our temporal needs and satisfy our eternal longings, help us to walk the way of life with a determination of courage which nothing can daunt and a splendor of faith which can never be eclipsed by doubt or despair.

May the mind and heart of our President, our Speaker, and all the Members of Congress be strengthened and sustained by lofty principles and purposes as they seek, in unity of spirit, to discharge faithfully the arduous tasks of their high vocation.

Grant that this Lenten season may not only be a time of commemoration but of consecration when we shall commit ourselves unreservedly to the doing of Thy will and the building of a finer social order.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 4, 1963, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 13. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain land situated in the State of Arkansas to the city of Fayetteville, Ark.; and

S. 345. An act to provide for the approval of a payment in lieu of taxes to be made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, by the

Hawaii Housing Authority to the city and county of Honolulu.

The message also announced that the President of the Senate, pursuant to title 16, United States Code, section 513, had appointed Mr. AIKEN to be a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission to fill an existing vacancy.

The message also announced that Mr. ROBERTSON, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate, pursuant to section 712(a) of Public Law 774, 81st Congress, appointed Mr. TOWER a member of the Joint Committee on Defense Production to fill an existing vacancy.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the U.S. Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 63-8.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION ENROLLED

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had, on March 5, 1963, examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 284. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority

granted him on Monday, March 4, 1963, he did on March 5, 1963, sign the following enrolled joint resolution of the House:

H.J. Res. 284. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

DISSEMINATION OF OBSCENE MATTER THROUGH THE MAILS

(Mr. WHITENER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most serious problems existing in our Nation today is the harm that is caused to our people, especially the youth of our country, through the dissemination of obscene literature and other degrading publications and pornographic material through the mails.

The Post Office Department has been hampered in the efforts it has made to ban such material from the mails by reason of the lack of adequate statutory authority.

Our church, patriotic, and civic organizations throughout the country are making a splendid effort to curb the dissemination of obscene matter through the mails. Unless adequate statutory authority exists, however, for the Post Office Department to punish those engaged in distributing immoral and degrading matter the problem will continue to exist.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill which, if enacted, will do much to halt the spread of obscene matter. My measure prescribes what I believe to be adequate penalties for those who would engage in the distribution of material which has such an adverse effect on the moral health of our Nation.

My bill provides that anyone who places in the mails a lewd, lascivious, or degrading article, publication, or picture of any kind shall be subject to a fine for the first offense up to \$5,000 and imprisonment up to 5 years, or both. For a second offense a person would be liable to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment from 5 to 10 years, or both.

I feel that the Congress has no greater duty than to provide adequate safeguards against the distribution of obscene matter in the mails, and it is my sincere hope that my colleagues in the House will support the enactment of my measure.

THE SOVIET BUILDUP IN CUBA

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the Soviet buildup in Cuba last year, allied merchant ships indirectly aided the Communist bloc by chartering their hulls for nonmilitary cargoes, thus freeing the limited Communist merchant fleet for military shipments to Cuba. Along with several other Members of Congress who realized this situation, I advocated that U.S. ports be closed to flagships of nations engaged in hauling goods of any kind to Cuba.

Little has been done by the U.S. Government since that time to thwart allied shipping to Cuba. The only real change in the situation has been the shifting of public attention from allied shipping to Cuba to several other aspects of the Cuban problem—namely, such matters as the debate over whether Communist arms in Cuba are offensive or defensive in nature.

However, I am pleased to see the recent reports that bear out my suggestions that all U.S. ports be closed to flagships calling in Cuba. Last week, wire service reports were carried stating that the State Department is holding further talks with nations engaged in this commerce—namely, Great Britain, Japan, Greece, Lebanon, Italy, and Norway. As you can see, these nations are among our closest allies, yet they continue their shipping for our avowed Communist enemies.

Life magazine has now endorsed the suggestion that U.S. ports be closed in this week's issue, pointing out that such a closure would place severe economic restrictions on Castro, yet not constitute an act of war. I urge that this Government intensify its efforts to cut off allied shipping, and increase our efforts by closing U.S. ports to the flag of any nation which allows its ships to trade with Cuba.

SERVICES OF LEWIS DESCHLER, PARLIAMENTARIAN

(Mr. MCINTIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MCINTIRE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in extending congratulations to Lew Deschler as he

passes the 35-year landmark of superb service as Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives.

As he always proves helpful to Members in House proceedings, so has his counsel been my guide rail on numerous occasions. And his assistance and advice are always given willingly, generously, and courteously.

Mr. Deschler's work is of a demanding nature, and his efficiency in resolving complex problems of parliamentary procedure quickly convinces one that here is a man who really knows his job. Such a facility for coping with congressional complexities can be the product only of vast wisdom and long experience.

In a large sense, Lew can be likened unto a referee who officiates in one of the greatest of all games, the vital game of legislation. And we who are players in that game cannot help but feel surer of foot and more certain of our moves because of the proven ability of the man who calls the rules on the plays.

It gives me great pleasure then, on this occasion, to express to Lew my great appreciation for the many kindnesses and courtesies he has extended me.

And I am certainly happy to lend my voice to those who, with sure sincerity and good cause, acclaim Lew Deschler as a "parliamentarian's parliamentarian."

CUBA AS A BASE FOR SUBVERSION

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on February 6, 1963, at 5 p.m., the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Robert S. McNamara, held a so-called press conference in the State Department Auditorium, and it is my understanding it was broadcast throughout the Nation by television and radio.

He was asked this question at that interview:

Mr. Secretary, could you comment on the possibilities that Cuba is being used as a training base for subversion in other Latin American countries.

Secretary McNAMARA. I have no evidence that Cuba is being used as a base for subversion directed against other Latin American countries.

Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and its Inter-American Subcommittee has been holding hearings on the situation with respect to Cuba and the Central and South American area. Mr. McCone, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, appeared before the committee on February 19, 1963. Let me quote one paragraph from his testimony:

At least 1,000 to 1,500 persons came to Cuba during 1962, from all the other Latin American countries with the possible exception of Uruguay, to receive ideological indoctrination or guerrilla warfare training or both. More have gone in 1963 despite the limited facilities for reaching Cuba at present.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to those who administer the affairs of this Government, I ask whether the left hand knows what the right hand is doing?

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Resolution 228 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1963, the expenses of conducting the investigations and studies authorized by H. Res. 179, Eighty-eighth Congress, by the Committee on Banking and Currency, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$530,000 for the Eighty-eighth Congress, including expenditures for employment, travel, and subsistence of accountants, experts, investigators, attorneys, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 5, strike out "\$530,000" and insert "\$180,000".

Line 13, insert the following new paragraph:

"Sec. 2. No part of the funds authorized by this resolution shall be available for expenditure in connection with the study or investigation of any subject which is being investigated for the same purpose by any other committee of the House, and the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency shall furnish the Committee on House Administration information with respect to any study or investigation intended to be financed from such funds."

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, the subcommittee and the full Committee on House Administration have agreed to give the Banking and Currency Committee the amount of \$180,000. This was done after very careful consideration and justification of the need for this minimum appropriation.

Our committee feels that if the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee finds he does not have sufficient funds later on, he can come back and request an additional appropriation if he can justify it. We assure him that our committee will give him a prompt hearing on any such request.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. As one of the members of the subcommittee, I just want to say I think what the gentleman has said is obviously an invitation to come back, and I want to say that the amount with reference to this committee has escalated from \$5,000, for 2 years in the last Congress, to where we have given them \$180,000 for 1 year and if the chairman of the committee accepts the invitation of the gentleman from Maryland, he had better be prepared to do a lot of justifying.

Mr. FRIEDEL. That is just what I said. If it is justified, the committee would consider it.